THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, & GENERAL ADVERTISER

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

NUMBER 1014.] WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1802. [VOLUME XVI.

Mineralogy.

THE subscriber respectfully informs those persons it may concern, that he proposes remaining in or near to Richmond for three or four weeks longer, and will during that time examine Land for Coal or any other Minerals, and assay the Ores for any gentleman who may wish it. The terms will be found moderate, and the information given such as may be relied upon. Being much out of town, a note left with the Printer, or at Mr. Booker's Tavern, will meet due attention.

B. HENFREY, *Mineralogist.*

N. B. Preparations are making for another exhibition of the NEW LIGHT, in a course of experiments which the Patentee flatters himself will meet with general approbation, as they will prove the utility of the discovery.

Norfolk, June 18, 1802.

ORDERED,

THAT the Treasurer advertise in the public papers, that the SHARES of *delinquent subscribers* to the DISMAL SWAMP CANAL COMPANY will be sold on Thursday the 29th July next, unless the arrearages are paid up before that day.

Thomas Newton,
Aug. Slaughter,
Rob't Boush,
James Hunter, } *Directors.*

11t.

THIRD NOTICE.

In the case of Hezekiah L. Wight *and* Benjamin Harris,

BANKRUPTS.

THE commissioners in a commission of bankrupt awarded and issued against Hezekiah L. Wight and Benjamin Harris, merchants, under the firm of Wight and Harris, of the city of Richmond, intend to meet on Wednesday the 14th day of July next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, at the Eagle Tavern in the city of Richmond aforesaid, in order to take the last examination of the said bankrupts; when and where they are hereby required to surrender themselves, and make a full disclosure and discovery of all their estate and effects, and finish their examination; and the creditors who have not hitherto proved their debts under the said commission, may then and there attend, and prove the same, and assent or dissent from the allowance of the said bankrupts certificate.

ROBERT BROOKE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

City of Richmond,
June 19, 1802.

TO BE SOLD, FOR CASH.

By virtue of a decree of the County Court of Buckingham, WILL BE EXPOSED FOR SALE, at Buckingham Court-house, on *Monday, the 12th day of July next,*

A Tract of Land,

Containing about five hundred acres, lying in said county, adjoining the Land Roffe Eldridge now lives on—By the

COMMISSIONERS.

June 11, 1802. [tdf]

THERE will be a petition to the next Assembly for the raising the ferriage at Frazer's Ferry, in King-William county. 1aw3m†

THOMAS R. EVANS,
present proprietor of said Ferry.

Old Dare-Devil

STANDS at my house in Chesterfield county on Appomatox river, fifteen miles above Petersburg, ten from the court house, and will cover mares by the season at Thirty-Five Dollars, ten of which will be remitted, if paid by the 10th of August, when the season expires. Mares may be fed with grain at twenty-five cents per day, which must be paid before they are taken away.—It is needless to swell the advertisement with his pedigree and performance, as they have been so often ascertained heretofore—Undoubtedly he was as fleet a horse as any in England in his day—as to his blood, it is from the first crosses; that is, Herod and Eclipse. Dare Devil's get speaks for themselves, as they are the best racers on the continent, which was made manifest by their run last fall. They won at Richmond, Petersburg, New-Brunswick, Hick's-Ford, Norfolk, Warrington and Tarborough, besides at many other places. No responsibility for accidents.

THOMAS GOODE.

February 12, 1802.

N. B. One Dollar to the groom.

The Lead Mines,

In Wythe County for sale.

VIRGINIA:

In the High Court of Chancery, for the Richmond district, June 8th, 1802.

BETWEEN,

Edmund Pendleton and Peter Lyons, surviving administrators of the estate of John Robinson, dec. Plffs.

AND

Mary Byrd, widow and administratrix of the honorable William Byrd, Esq. deceased, Charles Carter, of Shirley, John Byrd, son, heir and devisee of the said William Byrd, deceased, Robert Nelson, Esq. and Susanna his wife, and Polly Robinson, sisters and co-heirs of John Chiswell Robinson, deceased, Patrick Henry, Esq. Charles Lynch, Charles Carter of Stafford, and Elizabeth his wife, William Griffin and Susanna his wife, William Nelson, & Lucy his wife, and —— Lewis, eldest son and heir of Mary Lewis, deceased, which said Elizabeth, Susanna, Mary and Lucy, were daughters and co-heirs of John Chiswell and John Carter Littlepage, Defts.

ON the petition of Samuel Payne and John Feild, with the assent of the plaintiffs in this cause, and for reasons appearing to the court, the money for which the Lead-Mines mentioned in the decree of this court pronounced on the eighth day of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety one, together with fourteen hundred acres of land thereunto belonging, not having been paid by Moses Austin and company, the purchasers, or any person for them, according to the times limited for payment in, and by that decree, and the condition of the bond given to secure the payment thereof, by Stephen Austin and Moses Austin, partners of the said company, and their sureties, of whom the petitioners are two, it is the opinion of the court, and it is decreed and ordered accordingly, that the sale made in pursuance of that decree be set a side, and that the premises aforesaid be again sold by public auction, at the door of the Eagle-Tavern in the city of Richmond, to the highest bidder, on or before the seventeenth day of August next; that the said Lead Mines and premises be sold on a credit of nine months for one moiety of the purchase money, and eighteen months for the other, that bond and good security bearing interest from the day of sale, be entered into by the purchaser or purchasers, and made payable to John Wickham, John Warden and Wm. Hay, who are appointed commissioners to conduct the said sale either jointly or by any two of them, and to take the said bond, in trust for such person, or persons, as shall upon the final decree be adjudged to be entitled to the said purchase money, it being intended, that the same shall abide the decision of the court, in like manner as the said land and premises would have done, had no sale been directed by this, or the aforesaid decree, but this decree is made upon the following conditions, to wit, that the bond entered into by the former purchasers and their sureties shall remain as a security for any sums which may be found deficient, between the purchase money to be raised by the sale now directed, and what is now due on the said bond for principal and interest, together with all rents accrued or accruing on the premises since the said former sale, with all expenses to be occasioned by the sale now directed: that in case more than sufficient for these purposes shall be raised by that sale, the same shall be applied to the credit of the said former purchasers: that the sum of five thousand pounds current money of Virginia at the least, shall be bidden for the said Lead Mines and premises upon the terms aforesaid, on failure of which, the commissioners aforesaid, or any two of them are further directed to make no sale, in the event of a sale to make no conveyance, until the money is paid, or until the further order of this court, to make known the conditions aforesaid, in an advertisement to be published for eight weeks successively in two of the gazettes printed in the city of Richmond, describing the property to be sold, and advertising the time and place of sale, and to make report of their proceedings in pursuance of this decree, to this court, in order to a final decree.

A Copy,
Teste,
PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C. R. B.

Richmond, June 18, 1802.

☞ The property mentioned in the foregoing decree, will be sold, upon the terms and under the conditions therein specified, at the door of the Eagle Tavern in this city, on Tuesday the seventeenth day of August next, between the hours of ten A. M. and two P. M. by

JOHN WARDEN,
JOHN WICKHAM,
Wm. HAY, } *Com'rs.*

N. B. A description of the works and the improvements made by the present proprietors, drawn up by Stephen Austin, one of the company, is lodged with the commissioners to be shewn to any person who may be inclined to purchase. (12aw8w)

For Freight or Charter,

To Liverpool, Leith, Clyde, or a port in Ireland, the British Ship

MARY,

JOHN BRUCE, *Master,*

BURTHEN 350 Hhds. Tobacco, now lying at City Point, and will be ready to take on board in three weeks. Apply to Messrs. Robertson & Brown Norfolk, or to

James & John Dunlop.

Petersburg, June 24, 1802. 4w

Valuable Property

FOR SALE.

THE subscribers, at a dissolution of a Co-partnership in the year 1794, were and still are possessed of the several tracts of land herein after mentioned, which they have agreed to sell by Public Auction, at Fluvanna courthouse, on Monday the 27th of September next, being court day, and the sale to continue day after day, until the whole of the land is sold: it being the intention of the parties to close their accounts, there will be no delay of the sale, be the price what it may. One fourth part of the purchase money to be paid down, or an approved acceptance payable in the city of Richmond, at the Eagle Tavern, in 60 days thereafter, the balance payable in three yearly equal instalments with interest from the day of sale. The land itself will be taken as security for the payment of the three instalments. The lands are held under different deeds and grants in Fluvanna and Albemarle counties as followeth:

300 Acres on the middle fork of Cunningham Creek;
150 Acres, joining the above;
124 1-4 Acres, joining the above;
108 Acres, joining the above;
44 Acres, joining the above;
400 Acres of very valuable land, on the North Fork of the said Creek, called Sandwidges;
265 Acres, on the branches of Cary Creek;
375 Acres, joining the above;
74 1-2 Acres, joining the above;
73 1-2 Acres, joining the above;
200 Acres, on Racoon Creek;
50 Acres, on the Rivanna River, joining the lands of Patrick Woodson;
225 acres, on little Mechunk Creek;
1700 Acres, on the branches of Hardware, in the county of Albemarle.

Those lands are generally in their native state—very little has been cultivated, and the improvements are inconsiderable. The soil may be classed in general as good farming land, with a sufficient proportion of Meadow land. Every tract is covered with valuable timber, which is rapidly increasing in demand and price. The transportation to Richmond is easy and cheap. Some of the lands are immediately on navigation, and the most distant part not more than 6 or 7 miles. Those who are disposed to purchase, and wish to view the lands, will obtain a suitable guide for the purpose, by applying to *Duncan McLaughlan*, in the town of Columbia. Should purchasers be desirous of a division of any of the tracts, for their accommodation it will be complied with, provided they take the whole of the tract among them. By mutual agreement the whole proceeds of the sales are to be paid to *David Ross*.

David Ross.
Duncan McLaughlan.

Richmond, 18th June, 1802. tdf.

For Sale.

On Thursday the 5th day of August next, will be sold, at the Eagle Tavern, in the city of Richmond, for ready money, at Public Auction, the

Brick Tenement,

AT present occupied by Prosser and Moncure, and Shiphard & Bendle, which was conveyed to us by Deed of Trust on the 5th day of June, 1795, by Reuben Coutts, to secure the payment to Edward Garland, the sum of five hundred and forty pounds, with interest thereon from the 5th day of June, 1802, together with the charges of sale, the expence of recording the Deed of Trust, and all other necessary charges.

Wm. DABNEY.
Wm. AUSTIN.

June 23d, 1802. [tdf

CONCORD, (N. H.) June 17.

The following answer of the senate to the governor's address, at the opening of the session, was presented the 11th, by the honorable Messrs. Payson, M'Clary, Gilman, and Bettan:

May it please your excellency,

At a period when our country laments the exclusion of many of her ancient and long approved benefactors from her councils and government, it is with peculiar pleasure we see your excellency yet enjoying the confidence of the citizens of this state, and to find you disposed to accept the important trust committed to you by their suffrages. Your excellency's former administration affords us a satisfying evidence, that your communications to us will be dictated by a wise and faithful regard to the public good, and that all our endeavors to promote the same important object, will meet your sanction and ready concurrence. By an assurance of our firm support in every measure which shall appear to be conducive to the interests of our constituents, permit us to invite your excellency to a reciprocal confidence.

Although the particular interests of this state demand our primary attention, we sincerely participate in the repose granted our European brethren from the alarms and calamities of war; and notwithstanding the threatening aspect which the accumulated power of a particular nation, and the depression of others may have upon the continuance of peace, we would fondly cherish the idea, that these temporary agitations will result in the advancement of genuine liberty, and the happiness of mankind.

A sense of the dangers which have surrounded us, amidst the conflicts of contending nations, is highly calculated to excite our grateful joy, and to appreciate, in our estimation, the wisdom and propriety of those measures which were the conspicuous means of preserving our country from many insidious attempts to involve us in the convulsions of Europe. It remains, however, matter of deep regret, that those attempts, although failing of their ultimate object, have prevailed to disseminate those principles of division which impair our strength, degrade our dignity, and even endanger our national existence: And were the means in our power by which we could extend the *pacifications* of *Europe* to the breasts of Americans, most ardently should we embrace them as the surest means of our national prosperity and happiness

Your excellency has perfectly expressed our sentiments respecting the importance of habits, opinions, morals, and religion, in free governments; we firmly believe them to be the foundation on which republics rest, and that in proportion as these are shaken, the whole superstructure will be convulsed; therefore, all attempts to misrepresent the measures of government, we consider as hostile to the safety, prosperity, and peace, of the community; and it is with no small degree of indignation we see "*the liberty of the press*" so grossly abused to promote the purposes of deception, and subvert the liberties, the morals, and happiness of our countrymen. Deeply impressed with these sentiments, we shall not be inattentive to the recommendation of your excellency, as legislators and magistrates, to do whatever may be in our power, both by precept and example, for the suppression of licentiousness and immorality, and for the promotion of useful knowledge, virtue, and religion.

We shall carefully strive to render even more perfect those systems of government from which we have already derived such important blessings, by endeavoring to remedy those defects which attend the most accurate productions of human wisdom; but in this attempt we shall cautiously follow the safe instructions of experience, sensible that theoretical calculations serve merely to weaken that energy which is of peculiar importance, especially in a government extended like that of the United States, over so large a territory, and with a population so rapidly increasing.

The history of ruined republics affords a most valuable fund of instruction to those who have the wisdom to receive instruction, and to avoid the evils which were the conspicuous causes of their overthrow.

We have long beheld with approbation the decision and frankness with which your excellency has publicly advocated these political sentiments, we have never doubted; but yet we can sincerely join with your excellency, in declaring that this conviction has been confirmed and increased by "the recent transactions of our national government."

The subjects to which our attention has been directed, with every subsequent communication, will be duly and carefully noticed; and we hope to participate with your excellency, the pure and virtuous pleasure of those whose efforts are intentionally directed to the public happiness.—May that Almighty Power on whom all depend, ever guard your excellency by his holy providence, and by his wisdom guide you to still greater usefulness here, and to the final rewards of those who faithfully serve him in their generation.

From the Frederick-Town Herald.

TO THOMAS JEFFERSON,

President of the United States.

WE, the subscribers, humbly complaining, shew unto your excellency:—

That although we may be also used in the service of the rich, yet, being necessary to the comfort of the people at large, we are regarded by the poor with particular interest and desire. That, this being the case we saw with much gladness your election into office; since, from the many fine promises made by your party, and the fair reports of your being the great friend of the poor man, we fondly looked forward for your tender care of all the poor man's wishes and wants. That therefore, as soon as you told congress, that the public was so rich as to allow the burden of some of our taxes to be taken off, we did humbly expect that we, being necessaries of life, would be the first relieved from those high duties, which make the price, paid for us, so much dearer to those who are least able to afford it. But so it is, may it please your excellency, by some great mistake we have been grievously disappointed. With great sorrow we see, that in the law, which you had passed for lessening taxes, in the place where our names ought to have stood you have had put the names of "pleasure carriages and white loaf sugar," which we consider as being mere servants of the rich, and as having little or nothing to do with the poor, who had been so long made to believe that their ease and welfare would always be remembered by your excellency. We would not be understood, may it please your excellency, to say any thing in order to undervalue our betters. "Pleasure carriages and white loaf sugar," may be very good things for those, who are wealthy enough to keep them. But they are kept only by those, who could also very well pay whatever tax was ever laid on them. If not, they had their choice to give up using articles, which the poorer rest of their fellow-citizens know how to do without. They might give up nice refined "white sugar," and take in its stead plain brown or good molasses, such as contents a multitude of people, who are not for that reason a jot less worthy than themselves. They might come down from their grand coaches, or either walk on foot, being a healthy exercise, or travel in plain waggons, such as the family of many an honest farmer is satisfied to ride in abroad, or to go to church in on Sundays. On the other hand, with respect to us the people have not such a free choice; because we are commodities which almost every body in this country must now use: It would be very hard, and partly impossible to get rid of us. We do therefore conceive, with all obedience to your excellency, that in laying aside a part of the public burdens, we were entitled to your special favor; and that at any rate, if you could not do the clever thing by having no taxes at all, we ought to have had your preference over "pleasure carriages and white loaf sugar." These luxuries, we dare say, are monstrous favourites of the big democratic nabobs of Virginia, who will live and parade about in style, even if they don't pay their debts.—But to tell you a piece of our mind, may it please your excellency, we can't help thinking it hard that you should indulge them, and let us be saddled with all our heavy duties. We did not expect so soon to see the day, when you would bow down and worship mammon, and entirely forget the great body of the people, who labour for their livelihood, who are the main support of the country, and who all feel a common cause in our behalf. So begging that you won't be angry at our free spoken complaint, we must hope that you will take our case into further consideration, and try to get for us such relief, as to your excellency shall seem wise and reasonable.

And, as in duty bound, we will ever pray.

BROWN SUGAR,
BOHEA TEA,
COFFEE,
SALT.

To the Patrons of the Virginia Gazette, & General Advertiser.

THE Accompts of the Editor of this paper with most of his friends, stand many years back unsettled. The period has arrived when he must from *necessity* obtain a close of them, and he sanguinely flatters himself that there is not a single individual with whom he has an open accompt, who will not promptly adjust it. To the individuals who owe, the payment will be trivial; but, when they are told the fact that in these small accompts the Editor has upwards of TWELVE THOUSAND DOLLARS standing, it will be at once admitted that the collection of them in the aggregate is to him all important. The very few to whom it may not be convenient to make that immediate payment, which is so material at this period to the Editor, will no doubt execute their notes upon the application of his agents for collection, in order to a final close of the accompts up to the periods stated.

NEW-YORK, June 23.

[The following juſt Eulogium on the character of the father of his country, our illuſtrious WASHINGTON, is extracted from the New Annual Regiſter, for 1800, a work that *has been accuſed* of partiality to *French principles*, but which is now univerſally admitted to be conducted with ſingular ability, judgment and impartiality.]

"Tho' the American republic was happily from foreign conteſts and domeſtic tumults, it ſuſtained an irreparable loſs in the death of the venerable Waſhington. This melancholy event took place on the 15th of December, 1799, and was occaſioned by an inflammatory ſore throat, the firſt ſymptoms of which appeared only three days previous to his death. We have not been inattentive obſervers to the career of this illuſtrious man from the period of his aſſuming the command of the revolutionary army of America, and *we do not heſitate to pronounce him the* GREATEST CHARACTER OF MODERN TIMES, and perhaps with all the embellishments of fabulous and partial hiſtorians, there is ſcarcely one in the annals of antiquity that will *bear a compariſon*. In him, prudence was united with vigor—wiſdom with patriotiſm—courage with diſintereſtedneſs. If he had ambition, it was of the pureſt kind, exempt from that ſelfiſhneſs with which this paſſion is too commonly united, and he built his fame upon the propereſt and moſt ſolid baſis—that of his ſervices to his country and his love of human kind. That rare and valuable quality, improperly called *common ſenſe*, (becauſe in reality it is the leaſt common) appears never to have deſerted him, whether in the council or in the field—in the moment of depreſſion, or in the ſtill more dangerous criſis, that of his elevation; and he is one of the very few of whom it may with truth be aſſerted, that he ſcarcely ever ſaid or did a fooliſh thing. He was one of thoſe who are formed by Providence to be the founders of empires; and if we look to ſecond cauſes only, we may venture to affirm, that to the talents of Waſhington, America is more indebted than to any other circumſtance, for its liberty and independence. With probably few of the advantages derivable from a regular and claſſical education, his eloquence was that of the heart, and generally affected the hearts of thoſe to whom it was addreſſed. Indeed, there is ſcarcely to be found more perfect ſpecimens of pure and genuine eloquence than his anſwer to the proclamation of Burgoyne, in 1777, and his farewell addreſs on reſigning the Preſidency of the U. S. Without methodical and early inſtruction in the ſchool of modern tactics, he was enabled to aſſume the command of a great army, and to contend, under infinite diſadvantages, with the firſt generals of Great-Britain. Without the regular ſucceſſion of office, and the diſcipline of diplomatic ſcience, he was perhaps the firſt ſtateſman of the preſent age—he founded a government—he maintained it in external and internal tranquility, and *left it in a ſtate of unexampled proſperity*."

What a different repreſentation this from that which ſhould have had from the pen of a Duane, or the ſpeech of a Giles. The one called on the people of the United States to *celebrate a jubilee* on the reſignation of this greateſt of men—and the other in his late rhapſody on the repeal of the judiciary act, has repreſented our firſt Preſident, thro' his eight years adminiſtration, as aiming at the ſubverſion of the liberties of his country, and the eſtabliſhment of a ſyſtem of anti-republican tyranny. After the foregoing delineation, the Editor of the Annual Regiſter, gives a ſhort review of the leading events of his life, and proceeds thus:

"Of his great talents and conſummate judgment, the deſperate and difficult conteſt of the revolution affords the beſt proofs; and the character of Waſhington is written by the hiſtorian in every detail that he has given of the incidents of the war. Yet it is remarkable that ſuch was the humanity of this incomparable man, that he could never afterwards bear to converſe on a ſubject which would have adminiſtered to the vanity of almoſt any other individual.—"Sir," ſaid he one day to a foreign gentleman, "I obſerve you wiſh me to ſpeak of the war—It is a converſation I always avoid. I rejoice in the eſtabliſhment of the liberties of America, but the time of the ſtruggle was a horrible period, in which the beſt men were compelled to do many things repugnant to their nature."

"In a word, his conduct exhibited to the world the character of a true *great* and *good* man—epithets rarely united, that they have almoſt been ſuppoſed incompatible."

June 20.

The recent tranſactions at St Domingo have excited the aſtoniſhment of all. The unfortunate Touſſaint and his principal adherents, lured by profeſſions, and placing too much reliance on Buonapartean juſtice, have been induced to truſt themſelves within the gripe of their enemies, no doubt, under the perſuaſion that on the part of the French, the treaty would be inviolate. But no ſooner is he, Deſſalines, Chriſtophe, &c. completely in the toils, than they are ſeized, put into irons, to be conveyed to one of the numerous Baſtiles which abound in the mother country, there to undergo a farcical trial before a revolutionary tribunal. Can it but for a moment be ſuppoſed, by the moſt credulous, that Touſſaint, as we are told, continued to conſpire? No, had he been ſo diſpoſed, he might have done it, and out of the reach of his perfidious enemies. Le Clerc in his proclamation ſays "proofs of his treacherous behaviour ſince the amneſty, will ſoon be publiſhed"—mark this, reader! "will *ſoon*"—that is, ſo ſoon as fabricated. Why are not the *proofs* given with the proclamation? For what other reaſon, can it be imagined, than becauſe they were not *made*.

Touſſaint, before the arrival of the French army, could not, by the moſt rancorous of his enemies, be accuſed with having ſpilt the blood of the innocent; he could not be reproached with *requiſitions* and *robberies*, ſuch as have marked the progreſs of general Le Clerc. We have been told that he is a *monſter*, and that he has committed the moſt wanton cruelties, but where are the proofs of this? We firmly believe that the cruelties attributed to him, were perpetrated without his command or approbation, and that they were out of his power to prevent. It is contrary to the whole tenor of his life. View him ere the French arrived; was he not a theme of praiſe for Buonaparte himſelf? The life of Touſſaint is unſtained by any of thoſe enormous crimes; thoſe groſs perjuries; thoſe wanton maſſacres; thoſe cold-blooded murders, which have almoſt invariably marked the deſtructive progreſs of his ſanguinary competitors. We lament the doom which awaits his credulity. He ought to have known, *deteſtare mala et arcere*.

The letter from which we have tranſlated the following abſtract, is from a gentleman at Guadaloupe, whoſe ſituation gives him the opportunity of being well acquainted with the ſubject on which he has written, and upon whoſe veracity we can repoſe unlimited confidence.

Point-Petre, (Guadaloupe) 25th May, 1802.

"I wrote you on the 10th inſtant, ſince which I had no opportunity of doing ſo, an embargo having been laid here in conſequence of the diſaſtrous ſituation of the colony.

"At the above period, in conſequence of favourable accounts from Baſſaterre, we flattered ourſelves that no reſiſtance would have been made there, any more than it had here; but we have been grieouſly miſtaken. The black and mulatto rebels, threatened with deportation, preferred death, and collected at the port of Baſſeterre and the divers poſitions of the *Trois Rivieres*, ſo well protected by nature. The greateſt part of the troops were embarked on board the frigates and ſhips of the line, and attempted a landing at Baſſeterre itſelf, where it was found impracticle. They then went to *Baillif*, where it ſucceeded, but not without reſiſtance. From that inſtant began a war which may prove of longer duration than the chiefs are aware of. It was neceſſary to commence a regular ſiege of the fort of Baſſeterre, which was not taken until the 22d inſt. at ten o'clock P. M. To accompliſh that object, we were drained of our troops here, and the conſequences have proved fatal. On the 14th inſtant an inſurrection of negroes broke out in the *Quartier du Gozier*, headed by a man of colour, who ſurpriſed a piquet of dragoons compoſed of inhabitants, and killed ten of them out of twelve. From thence he proceeded to ſeveral plantations, which he pillaged, and again maſſacred a number of the inhabitants. A detachment of troops of the line, conſcripts and dragoons, were immediately ordered to march againſt the rebels, and attacked them the next day (15th) at five in the morning, upon the plantation *Leroux*, whither they had proceeded, killed the chief, and diſperſed the band, of which ſome are daily picked up. During the time that all the forces were employed at the ſiege of Baſſeterre, the rebels were ſtrengthening themſelves every day in their poſition on the *Trois Rivieres*, by the arrival of the negroes from Guadaloupe, who were deſerting in crouds to join them, and perpetrated a thouſand diſorders in the vicinity of the *Trois Rivieres*, which they laid waſte entirely. On the other ſide the negroes committed many maſſacres in the *Quartiers* to leeward, and burnt and pillaged a vaſt number of inhabitants. After the batteries were erected againſt the fort, they began to batter in breach. As it was not inveſted on the ſide of *Vieux Fort*, on account of the inſufficiency of the beſieging troops, (thoſe from France amounting only to 3,300 effective men) as ſoon as the place was no longer tenable, they betook themſelves to the woods, and one party retreated to the *Trois Rivieres*, from whence they marched off towards this place. The commandant of the *Gozier* having evacuated that and every other poſt as far as Point Petre, the rebels puſhed forward, pillaging and burning many habitations on their way. In the night of the 23d inſtant, they made a deſcent at the *Petite Riviere*, 150 in number, with the hope of making proſelytes and obtaining recruits. They yeſterday morning came to ſtation themſelves on the habitation *Picou de l'Iſle*, from whence at the approach of a detachment inſtantly from hence, they flew into the *Paletuviers*, and it is believed they went back to Guadaloupe, with a very inſignificant additional number, the negroes at work on the ſurrounding plantations (no doubt kept within by the fear the neighborhood of the town inſpired them with, together with the example of what paſſed at *Gozier*) not having ſtirred. Yeſterday the whole of the *quartier de la Bayemahault* was on fire, the ſpectacle of which was horrid. It is ſaid the *Bourg* is burnt; and it is a fact that the habitation *Longueville* has been ſo. A detachment of 700 men is in purſuit of the rebels, who will probably alſo burn the *Lamentin* and *Sainte Roſe*, and retire into the woods of Guadaloupe, where they may perhaps ſtill collect in ſufficient numbers to cauſe diſturbance for a long time. Our uneaſineſs here has been very great ſince the affair *du Gozier*. The embargo having detained here many veſſels that would have ſailed, the women and children have all embarked, and with them an immenſe quantity of baggage, the mere carriage of which was in itſelf a very melancholy ſight.

"It is now noon. A detachment of rebels having been attacked and defeated in the night at the *Riviere du Coin*, the runaways went to reinforce a poſt which they had the audacity to take on the habitation Paul with a field piece. This morning they have been attacked at the point of the bayonet. They were exterminated and the field piece recovered. They are completely routed towards the Lamentin: I do not know whether they have there alſo any detachment, as we have not heard from that quarter. The detachment which had gone over to Grandeterre, and which was thought to have reimbarked, kept concealed in the Paletuviers; and, having received during the night a reinforcement of about 100 men from Guadaloupe, has again made its appearance this morning at Petit Riviere, and is ſaid to have begun the burning of the habitations Marcou and Girardeaux, 200 men have been ſent from hence againſt them; 200 more are on their march from Paul, and have probably at this hour formed a junction; therefore the negroes cannot go far. We ſhall hear from thence in the courſe of this day.

"Pelage has rendered himſelf uſeful, being employed againſt the rebels; and having particularly diſtinguiſhed himſelf, he was confirmed yeſterday in his grade at the head of the army. He appears, by his laſt ſervices and the uniformity of good conduct which he has obſerved ſince the 29th Vendemiaire, to have expiated his fault; the conſequence of which, however, has no leſs proved the ruin of many families, and occaſioned the loſs of numbers of worthy citizens.

"26th, 5 o'clock, P. M.

"The detachment of rebels diſembarked at Petit Riviere keeps us more buſily employed than we thought it would. The 200 men ſent yeſterday morning againſt them, having found them too ſtrong to be attacked, returned without effecting any thing but deſtroying their advanced poſts. They therefore remained, about 7 or 800 in number, of which nearly 400 are armed, maſters of the country they had burnt and laid waſte during the night. Early in the morning they ruſhed forward and took poſſeſſion of Poſt Baimbridge, which is at preſent very fortified and inacceſſible on all ſides. [This morning at nine o'clock 300 men went out, who in vain attempted with ſome loſs to diſlodge them. Unfortunately for us, by an inconceivable fatality, the reinforcement expected early yeſterday from Guadaloupe did not arrive until this day at noon. It is compoſed of 600 men. The troops that were at Paul inſtantly turned back towards Baſſeterre, on account of the rebels having entirely diſperſed, and have not, it would appear, bent their courſe towards the Lamentin and Sainte Roſe, as it was at firſt conjectured; but have proceeded to the Paletuviers de la Gabare, from whence they have joined thoſe of the Petit Riviere. The only alternative now left is to cannonade them; and as they are entirely ſurrounded on all ſides, and are, it is ſuppoſed, in want of proviſions and ammunition, they cannot hold out much longer. But it is believed that upon the plantation Sainte Fierre, they ſtill have a detachment which having no particular object in view, may occaſion incalculable miſchief. The town is entirely deſerted; the women and children embarked, and the men ſtationed.—What a ſituation!

"27th, at 10 o'clock.

"Fort Baimbridge was taken at 6 P. M. yeſterday, after an attack which laſted 9 hours. The chief the moſt dangerous a mulatto, named Ignace, the moſt culpable in the late revolution, commanded there at the head of a choice troop who had eſcaped from thence with him. They have been exterminated, and the chief killed.—Our troops are now in purſuit of a party chiefly compoſed of incendiaries, who have ravaged the commune des Abiſmes. There are a vaſt number of habitations burnt down. Laſt night again there were burnings at La Goyaze, Petit Bourg and la Bayemahault. The borough of the latter Quartier is not burnt, as I mentioned before; but that of la Capeſterre is ſo. We this morning received a reinforcement of 350 men from Baſſeterre. I hope it is part of the iſland will ſoon be reſtored to order: but what evil is done!

"29th, 6 o'clock, P. M.

"Grand-Terre is apparently freed, excepting a few wanderers in the woods and in the Paletuviers, and ſome incendiaries who have ſet fire to ſeveral plantations ſince their defeat at Baimbridge. There now remains on this ſide but one party of about 250 armed men at Lezard, who are in parley ſince yeſterday, for capitulating, which is the reaſon for not marching againſt them. If they do not accept of the terms offered, of ſurrender at diſcretion, troops will be ſent in ſufficient numbers to annihilate them.

"A frigate arrived here this morning from St. Domingo, with 200 men and general Boudet, who, it appears, has been hither by gen. Leclerc to take poſſeſſion of the country at the requeſt of Pelage, who no doubt was not apprized that an expedition was preparing in France direct for Guadaloupe.

"The burnings laſt night were not very extenſive; and if government takes wiſe and firm meaſures, I am in hopes that the evil will not go further; but it is already great enough! I ſhall give you further details reſpecting it when they can be correctly aſcertained. The affair at Baimbridge has been terribly warm. No leſs than 300 blacks have been killed, and as many taken, who were all ſhot yeſterday and to day. The number of fuſils taken on the field of battle is from 400 to 500."

June 29

Captain Jones of the ſchooner Diſpatch, informs us, that on his arrival at Curracoa, which was on the 2d June, he found there the Britiſh ſhip De Ruyter, formerly belonging to the prince of Orange; on the 4th he received a letter from a capt. Noyes, who is detained on board her, requeſting his interference in his behalf; he applied accordingly, and received for anſwer, that he ſhould be diſcharged if captain Jones would procure a ſubſtitute. Capt. J. then applied to the American conſul; an addreſſed a letter on the ſubject to the captain of the De Ruyer, who promiſed to take his requeſt into conſideration. When captain Jones [illegible] on the 12th, he was fired at by the De Ruyer, and ordered again into port, becauſe he had not come on board with his papers previous to his departure.

Capt Waterman, who arrived yeſterday morning in 10 days from St. Thomas, informs that Mr. Caldwell, late American conſul at St. Domingo, arrived there ſome days previous to his ſailing, in the ſchooner Perſeverance. Capt. W. has brought diſpatches from him for our government.

We alſo learn by captain Waterman, that a ſhort time before he ſailed, a brig, belonging to this port, owned by Mr. Butler, (ſuppoſed to be the Neptune) put into St Thomas in diſtreſs, from Antigua—the captain, mate, ſecond mate, and one ſeaman, having fallen victims to a fever which prevailed on board, after they left Antigua. A captain Fowler had taken charge of the brig, and was ſhortly to ſail for home.

Extract of a letter from an American of the firſt reſpectability, in Paris, to his Literary Correſpondent in New-York.

"The moſt intereſting buſineſs at preſent in the literary world, is the publication by Recundier, upon Egypt: it is a very ſuperb work, of which with great difficulty, I ſhall procure a copy at 15 guineas, ſubſcription. An order has been paſſed for forming a national one, under the direction of the learned men who were in Egypt; this will be the grandeſt literary work in the world, but as it will be many years before it can be executed; the one in the preſs is in great requeſt—the ſubſcription is full.

The reſearches into that country have thrown the greateſt light upon Cronology, and ſeem to confirm the Indian calculation of the world's age, with which the ancients (Herodotus excepted) appear to have been ignorant. Gen. Deſſaix, in reducing Upper Egypt, has diſcovered no leſs than ſix monuments, containing Zodiacs, which appear evidently to have formed the Egyptian Calendar; copies and models of which have been taken with great accuracy. They appear to have been erected 15,000 years before Chriſt, when the vernal equinox was in the balance, all the ſigns being figurative of the ſeaſons in Egypt. Under the Ball the land was ploughed for the Spring crop, Aquarius crowned with lotus, typified the inundation of the Nile. If this is taken for the ſummer ſolſtice, all the ſigns will correſpond with the ſeaſons at that period; by this means too the age of the public buildings may be aſcertained, becauſe many contain their calendar, which we may ſuppoſe to conform to the ſeaſons, when a building was erected, ſo as to ſerve as a monument of the time; of this it is aſſerted that the proofs are numerous and concluſive, by this mode of calculation—Some of them appear to have been founded ſix thouſand years before Chriſt, which is more extraordinary, as the oldeſt of them have been built in part, of the ruins of ſome, that muſt of courſe, have been many ages older, ſince many of the ſtones uſed, in their conſtruction, bear the half effaced inſcriptions of older times. Remember, however, I only give you the opinions of the learned here, upon facts that are not to be diſputed: I mean to preſerve all my reſpect for Moſes, that I brought to this land of infidelity; and I ſhall ſincerely grieve if the philoſophers of the 19th century, prove him to be as ignorant of Cronology, as his principal ſupporter on this ground did of Aſtronomy in the 18th century—And ſince Newton in the 18th century, while he detected his errors in Aſtronomy, made up for it by confirming his Cronology; I ſhall ſincerely lament, if the philoſophers of the 19th Century, ſhall ſhow him to be alike ignorant in both—though by the bye, I do not think his knowledge of either of much importance to the confirmation of his doctrines."

HANOVER, (N. H.) June 19.

TORNADO.

Laſt Sunday, about half paſt ſix o'clock, P. M. the clouds preſented moſt threatening aſpect. The clouds which aroſe from the N. W. and the S. W. approached each other with terrible majeſty, and their conjunction produced a violent guſt of wind, accompanied with lightning, thunder and hail, which did an immenſe deal of damage in this vicinity and in the neighbouring towns. Houſes were unroofed, windows broken—barns, trees, fences, &c. levelled to the ground.

About fifty feet of the roof of Dartmouth College was taken off by the violence of the gale and carried to a great diſtance. Nothing ſeemed able to withſtand its force.

The oldeſt men among us, have no recollection of having ever experienced ſo violent a wind. It continued but two or three minutes.

From Pouliſon's American Daily Adverti/er, of the 30th ultimo.

The internal duties on ſtills and domeſtic diſtilled ſpirits, on refined ſugars, licences to retailers, ſales at auction, carriages for the conveyance of perſons, and ſtamped vellum, parchment and paper, purſuant to a law paſſed laſt ſeſſion of congreſs, will ceaſe to be collected after this day. Neither the government nor the citizen can immediately feel the effect of this meaſure, ſuppoſed by ſome to have been adopted for the public good, by others for the thirſt of ill-gained popularity. TIME, that great diſcloſer of motives and events, muſt give the anſwer—muſt convince the American people of its utility; or, on the neceſſity of their revival, call forth the moſt bitter execrations on the heads of their deceivers. It is much eaſier for the government to lay an additional duty on articles already taxed, than to reſort to new ſources of revenue. The recent inſurrections will evince the truth of this axiom; and ſhould the preſent, or ſome future adminiſtration, need additional ſupplies, rather

than resort to so just (tho' unpopular) an expedient, as the rivival of the internal taxes, the merchant and the mechanic would be made the additional, as they are now the principal, supporters of the government.

To-morrow will expire also, the *Act for the more convenient organization of the courts of the United States;* and with it, all that is dear to an American citizen—A FREE AND INDEPENDENT JUDICIARY. That judge, who was formerly considered the protector of the government and the citizen, must henceforward feel himself insecure in his seat—unprotected in his right—through fear of the power assumed by the former under the specious pretext of obeying the will of the latter. By popular frenzy and misguided zeal, nations have been brought to ruin: The fate that awaits us remains yet to be recorded.

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT.

(From a late London Magazine.)

The practice of Stereotype Printing, lately adopted in Paris by Didot appears to be one of the most considerably improvements connected with literature, that has been made since the invention of moveable types.—Those who confound the blockprinting with the solid pages produced in Didot's manner, are mistaken in their notions of its advantages. The solid blocks were carved or cut out with great labor in a mass, whereas Didot's solid pages are cast from pages first set up with moveable types and are thus converted to the best use of which they are susceptible. Upon the stereotype plan, the page is first set up in moveable types, a mould or impression is then taken of the page with any suitable plastic material, and afterwards as many solid pages are cast from the mould as may be wanted. The expence of a solid page does not exceed that of re-setting it in moveable types, and the obvious advantage lies in the power which they give of taking off as many impressions, at any one time as are likely to be sold Books, by this invention, will be greatly reduced in value, and those standard works for which there is a constant demand will never be out of print. Didot is enabled, to sell at Paris, neat editions of Virgil, Phædrus, Cornelius Nepos, Horace, Sallust, Ovid, the Vicker of Wakefield, the Sentimental Journey, and Lady Montagues Letters, as low as seven pence half penny per copy. Mr. Philips of St. Pauls Church yard, hopes to be able to present, the British public, in a short time with neat and correct editions of the classics, and of many of the best English authors, on terms equally moderate.

NORTHAMPTON, June 2.

A VIOLENT WIND.

On the Sabbath of the 13th inst. a little before sun-set, was experienced, in Southampton, a violent gale of wind. A cloud of a very extraordinary black and threatening appearance was seen to arise from the S. W. it passed over the town with great rapidity, accompanied with thunder and lightening. In its progress were seen strong marks of a hurricane. The wind levelled many trees and fences and some buildings. In one neighborhood, within the distance of half a mile, three barns one built the last year, were pitifully shattered in pieces; a fourth was nearly ruined. The timber was greatly broken and boards were carried many rods thro' the air. Apple-trees were torn up by the roots, and large trees of the maple and oak kind were wrung off near the ground and their trunks removed some distance.—The gale was most severe in the eastern part of the town. The principal sufferers are Messrs. *Gideon, Nathaniel and Gaius Searl*, each of whom lost a barn almost in a moment. The barn of Mr. *Levi Searl* was removed from the foundation and nearly ruined. Such gales are at all times distressing—at this time calamitous. The losses, at this season of the year, when barns are almost immediately wanted, must be severely felt.—A moralizing mind will discover an overruling hand in "the whirlwind and in the storm."

A FEW COPIES OF

Henning's Justice,

May be had at this Office, and of Mr. Pumfrey, Book-Bindder and Stationer

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1802.

The 4th of July, the Anniversary of American Independence, was celebrated in this City, on Monday last, and the day ushered in by the firing of cannon. The several volunteer companies, with some of the militia, paraded at the capitol square, about 11 o'clock. At three o'clock the several companies dispersed to partake of entertainments at different places.

At the Hay-Market, there was a large and respectable assemblage of citizens, among whom was the governor of this state and the chief justice of the United States, who spent the day with the utmost harmony; and what adds to the pleasure is, that the company consisted of nearly an equal number of persons of each of the political parties. They all appeared to forget that parties existed, and harmonized with each other in the mutual interchanges of urbanity and good humour.

After dinner the following toasts were drank:

1. The Day—May each revolving year furnish additional motives to celebrate it.
2. The President of the United States.
3. The Congress of the United States.
4. The Congress of 1776; that band of patriots who, unappalled by danger, and unabated by surrounding difficulties, declared their country independent.
5. The memory of Gen. Washington—May his undiminished reverence of Americans for their Hero and their Patriot, continue to disprove the calumny, that Republics are incapable of gratitude.
6. The Revolutionary army of the United States—While the independence they atchieved is valued, their services and sufferings must endear them to their countrymen.
7. The Constitution of the U. States—May the people know its value and protect it as the ark of their safety.
8. Oblivion to all rancour, party spirit, and political animosity—and God bless the Heads of Departments.
9. The Union—May it be perpetual.
10. The armed force of the United States—May it always be found equal to the good for which it was created, and never capable of the mischief which has been feared from it.
11. The Militia of the United States—May they have arms in their hands, courage in their hearts, and patriotism with wisdom for their leaders.
12. Public faith—May the resolution to preserve it grow with our growth, and strengthen with our strength.
13. Agriculture, manufactures and commerce; the three great pillars which support the fabrics of national grandeur and national independence.
14. Integrity, moderation, and justice: the virtues indispensible to a Republic.
15. Good men of all parties
16. The fair daughters of America.

At 8 o'clock Mr. Durieux gave a very handsome exhibition of fire-works, which were succeeded by a Dance. And the day closed as happily as it began. This we hope may be the precursor to many, many more of the same kind.

At the Eagle-Tavern there was also an elegant entertainment, which was provided by Mr. Smock, for Captain Austin's volunteer company of cavalry, and Capt. Richardson's volunteer company of Blues, where there were many other respectable citizens.

The day was spent and terminated with equal harmony. After dinner a number of toasts were drank, which shall be given in our next.

James Sheafe, Esq. one of the Senators in Congress, from New-Hampshire, having resigned his seat in that body, the Legislature have made choice of Wm. Plumer, Esq. to fill the vacancy.

An article in one of the last French papers says—"In a letter which the President of the United States has recently transmitted to Thomas Paine to expedite his departure from France he deplores, in pathetic terms, the *sufferings*, the *undeserved sufferings* which so long have awaited this *persecuted* patriot! He recognizes the *eminent* services he has rendered mankind by his literary productions, and he begs him to accept an *asylum* in America, remote from the ingratitude of Europe. In consequence THOMAS PAINE leaves France in a fortnight, in a frigate of the United States, which is now waiting for him at Havre-de-Grace.

From Kingston, (Jam.) *May 4.*

"I beg leave to recommend to the merchants in the United States, that they forbear shipping on board their vessels, bound to the British West-India Islands, any spars knees, rough or worked handspikes, pitch, tar, turpentine, oil, hard soap, manufactured goods of any kind whatsoever, in short, every article comprised in the treaty; if they do, they will subject vessel and cargo to seizure. At present no notice is taken of the tonnage of American bottoms, beyond 70 tons."

MARRIED,

On Thursday the 1st instant, Mr. SAMUEL BURRUSS, to Miss JANE GRAHAM, both of Caroline county.

Also—On Saturday evening last, Mr. SAMUEL POINTER, to Miss POLLEY WATSON, both of this city.

LIST of Letters remaining in the Post-Office, Richmond, July the 1st, 1802, which if not called for before the expiration of 3 months, will be returned to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

A. JOHN ARMISTEAD, William Alley, Henrico; Isaac Anderson, copper smith; James Armstrong; Miss Frances Anderson; John Arby, Charles city county; Josiah Abbott; Bentley Anderson; James Allen; Thomas Anderson; Adelina Abbott;

B. John Brady, & Co. 2; James & Samuel Boyd; Boyd & Son, 2; John W. Burns; Henry Brown, care of James Ralliffe, 2; Elijah Bradley; John S. Brown, 2; William Baty; J. Braun; Edwin Buffie; James Bradley, Charles City; Richard T. Banks; John Bazle; John Henry Brown; Joseph Brickley, schooner Dove; Thomas Bowls, Henrico; Phillis Buchanan; Z. Briger; Joel Baskervill; Alexander Burton; James Brain; Capt. Wm. K. Blue; Henley Boggis; Richard Bowler; D. Bourke; George Buch; Richard Burton, Scuffle Town; George Beaty; James Blackwell.

C. Thomas Cox; Finna Carter; Lewis Curlett; Edward Clopper, & Co. Chambers Town, Virginia; Thomas Cocke; William Cooper; Edward Chisman, Charles City; Monsieur Chavelier Communy; David Cobbs, 2; William Carter, jun. on Boar Swamp, Henrico; William Clendennan; Charles B. Carter, Richmond Hill, 2; Thomas Cocks, Currier; Capt. Henry Cane; George Clarke; Richard Cocke, Henrico; Clerk of the High Court of Chancery; Edward Clarke; Bernard and William Connerly; Thomas F. Cooporat; Constantine Carel; Messrs. John Chrenshaw and Henry Timberlake, near Richmond; Peter Christian, Hanover County; John Custis; James Clarke; Nathaniel Cowles, Charles City; Arther Calzick; John Crois, at the Armory; Richard Canton

D. William Dandridge, 2; John Drummund, & Co 2; Capt. David Denike, on board the schooner Dolphin; James Douglas; Barthol mew Dandridge; T. L. Dormoy; M. Durieux, Fire Worker; Mrs. Mary Drake; John Dean.

C. John Ellicott.

F. Col. Wm Fountain, 3; C. F. Frayser; William Featherstone; Joseph Fenwick; Josiah Franklin, school-master near Richmond; Doctor John H. Foushee; Mrs. Mecleient Fowler; Tarlton Fleming.

G. Ann Gunn; J. H. Garrean; William Greggs; Archibas Gilliy; William Geddy; Roger Gregory, Henrico, 2; Anthony S. Gadbury; Joseph Gray; Capt. Benn's Gilbert; Philip Grymes; Griffin Garland.

H. Thomas H. Hardy; Suckey Haynes; Richard B. Hyne; Martha A. Hutchelon, 2; John D. Hendrick, Hanover; Samuel C. Hooton, Sheriff of Henrico, 2; William Harper; James Holland; Mrs. Betsey Hudgings; James Howell, of the sloop Rachel; John Harlan; David Howell; Thomas Hooper, 4; John Harlow, millwright; Robert & Michael Hope, Stone Masons; John Crothers, near Mill-Creek, Virginia; Malcomb Hart; Hooper & Toler; James Hill; Plummer Harris, Hanover; Mathew Harvey; William Hitchburn.

J. Charles and William Jolly; Amos Johns; Benjamin Ireson, care of Henry Hovey; William Jeffers; Rice Jones; William Jolly; William Jurdon, cooper; Capt. Joseph Janway; Nelson Jones.

K. Joseph Kornpropst; Sary B. Kid, Hanover, near Richmond; James Kelly; Charles Kelso; William Keernan; Susan Kelburn, 3; Frederick Kohlheim; James O'Kelly; Henry King; James Kennady; George Kee.

L. Isaac Lightfoot; Henry Lasey; John Langford; Austin Leake, 2; Mrs. Lipskatee; —— Long, Maul's Mills; John W. Lewis; Joseph Loyd; Edmund Lasey; Samuel Lippincatt; Richard Ligon; Lyle and Mitchell; Francis Lewis; David Lambert.

M. William Mitchell; Aug. Morris, 2; Thomas Maxwell, Hanover; Mrs. M'Cartney; Cornelius M'Coy, shoemaker; J. Morison; William Moor; Mrs. Sally Minge, Charles City; Wm. Minor, care of John Richard; Joseph Mordechai; Ashel Moss; Custis More; Doctor Alexander Montgomery, care of John Henry; Jonathan More, near Richmond; John Magee; James Malany; Richard Morris; Joseph Muller; Peter Mauzey; Mr. Mickheal; Mr. Mayne; Levy A. Myers; James Macans; Richard Moore; Daniel M'Lauren, care of William Hay, 2; Hon. Alexander M'Crea, 3; Anderson Miller; Archibald M'Rae; Josiah Mosby, Henrico; James Mosley; Capt. Charles Muir; Mrs. Ann Massie, near Richmond; William Morris, sen. near Richmond.

N. Thomas Norris; John O'Neal, Hon. William Nelson; —— Nelson, treasury office.

O. Samuel Overton, attorney at law.

P. Lucy Peters; William Price, register of the land office, 4; Henry Perren, at Mrs. Amblers; Charles Purcell, 2; Mr. Pouche, 2; Mrs. Eliza Porter; Robert Pace; John Payne; Thomas Pleasants, Raleigh, Henrico; Col. John Pollock; Robert Poor, at Mr. George Taylor's, cabinet maker; James Parsons; Samuel Pearson; Alexander D. Pope; Robert Patton, now in Richmond.

R. Joseph Reed; James Roseburry; Capt. John Reed, schooner Friendship; David Royster, Henrico; Mr. Romen; Samuel Ransdell; Benj. Robinson, Heathville, Va. John Robinson, 3; James Reed; Andrew Ronald, care of William Fenwick; Peggy Rodgers, 2; Richard Rush, care of David Ross; Thomas Randolph; John Randolph, jun Tuckahoe creek, Henrico; John H. Robinson; Wm. Rose, jun. Richard Randolph; David Ross, & Co.

S. George Sears; John S. Stubbs; Wm. Spencer, in Richmond Penitentiary; John M. Sheppard, 2; William Shelton, care of James Shelton; Martin Sherman, Earl Sturtevant; William Saunders, 2; Henry Swenk; Capt. Francis Smith; Thomas R. P. Spence; Capt. Richard Steelman; George Stevens; Sary Selly; Wm. Sharp; John Sharp; Francis L. Smith; Abraham Shelton; William Stewart; Sukey Smith, care of Mr. Lester; Jacob Smith; John A. Smith; Andrew Sweney; —— Skipwith, esq; A. Small, of Philadelphia, in Richmond; Elizabeth Smith, Henrico.

T. Abraham Taylor; James Talman; George Tibbs; Philip Tabele; Edward Tinny, 3; John Taylor; Doctor Philip Turpin, near Richmond, Virginia; James Tyree; Richard Tice; Edward T. Tinny; James H. Thomas; Francis Thompson; John Thompson; F. & A. Tubeufs; —— Richardson.

U. John H. Upshaw.

V. John Vaughan.

W. Drury Wood, Henrico; David Wylhe; Peter Wakefield or Hannah Lewis; Miss Lucy Waller; Thomas H. Word; Samuel Woody, Henrico; Crutchfield Walker, Chancery office; Thomas Watkins; George Wilson, near Richmond; Nathaniel Whitlock, Hanover; Hon. James Wood, 3; Thomas H. Walton; William Wilson; Mrs. Wood Chelsea; Michael Whitley; J. B. Walton.

Y. Pleasant Younghusband.

M. VANDEWALL, P. M.

Armistead Anderson,

(Of the late firm of Austin & Anderson,)

INFORMS the public, that he has commenced business in the

Commission Line,

In the brick corner house, just below the Capitol, and nearly opposite the Post Office. He has a commodious LUMBER HOUSE, convenient to the canal, where any kind of produce will be received on STORAGE. All those who may favour him with a preference, may rest assured that the strictest attention will be paid to their commands.

Richmond, July 1st, 1802.

THE friends of Mr. DAVID BUCHANAN, of London, are informed, that he will receive Consignments, on which, if required, the Subscribers will make advances in Sterling on Current Money.

THE BRITISH SHIP

Adventure,

Now loading at City Point, for London, will receive to his address 200 Hhds. Tobacco, if immediate application be made to *Robert & Allan Pollok & Co* of Richmond, or to

BUCHANAN & POLLOK.

Petersburg, 14th June, 1802.

The Friends of James Maury,

Esq. of Liverpool, are respectfully informed that the British ship

Lovely Lass

Has arrived at City Point, for their accommodation.

TOBACCO will be received to his address, at the moderate freight of FIFTY SHILLINGS sterling, and 5 per cent. primage per Hhd. A considerable part of her cargo is engaged, but to give immediate dispatch to the ship, a few hogsheads will be taken on liberty of consignment. Those who wish to avail themselves of this favourable opportunity will please make immediate application to Messrs. Campbell & Wheeler, of Petersburg, or

Robert Gamble.

Richmond, July 6, 1802.

5 Dollars Reward.

Was stolen from my stable last evening, a new

Saddle & Cloth,

OF crossed barred Worsted, bound with red ferrit, made by Mr. James Smock of Fredericksburg. I will give the above Reward for the discovery of the Thief.

JOHN HEATH.

July 6th, 1802.

THIRD NOTICE,

In the case of Thomas Hooper, *a Bankrupt.*

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy, founded upon the act of the congress of the United States, passed on the fourth day of April, 1800, intituled "An act to establish an uniform system of "bankruptcy throughout the United "States," hath been awarded and issued against Thomas Hooper, late Merchant of the city of Richmond, in the eastern district of Virginia, and he has been declared bankrupt; he the said Thomas Hooper, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a majority of them, on Monday the 26th day of July inst. at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the Rising Sun tavern in the city of Richmond aforesaid, and make a full discloture and discovery of his estate and effects, when and where the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination, and those creditors who have not proved, are to come prepared to prove their debts, and those who have proved to assent or dissent to the allowance of a certificate of discharge.

JAMES THOMPSON,
JOHN CUNNINGHAM, } *Com'rs.*

July 6, 1802.

VIRGINIA: to wit,

Farifax County Court,

The 21st day of June 1802.

John Hopkins, Complainant, AGAINST *Josiah Watson and William Hartshorne, Nicholas Fitzhugh and William Payne,* Defendants.	In Chancery.

THE Defendant Josiah Watson, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said defendant Josiah Watson is not an Inhabitant of this Commonwealth. On motion of the said Complainant by his council, *It is ordered* that the said defendant Josiah Watson do appear here on the third Monday in September next, and answer the Bill of the said Complainant, and give such security as may be approved of by the court, for abiding by and performing any future order or decree to be made in this cause, and that the other defendants William Hartshorne, Nicholas Fitzhugh and Wm. Payne do not pay away or secrete the debts by them or either of them now owing to, or which may hereafter become due, or the estate or effects now in their hands, or which may hereafter come to their hands or possession, belonging to the said absent defendant Josiah Watson, until the further order or decree of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively, in one of the public newspapers printed in this state, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the courthouse of this county.

(A Copy)—Teste,

Wm. MOSS, C. F. C.

I HEREBY caution the public against taking an assignment of a bond of mine, given to *William Austin*, as acting partner of the late house of *Austin & Anderson*, for the sum of £813: 10. 11 (which was executed the 2d inst. as I am determined not to pay it, unless he will take in payment their own note, which I have in my possession, and have proffered to Mr. Austin, who still has mine.

W. ANDERSON.

Caroline, June 29th, 1802

John Pumfrey,

BOOK-BINDER & STATIONER,

HAS just received by the late arrivals from Europe, such an addition to his former STOCK, as to make his ASSORTMENT general and compleat.

Merchants' *Account Books*, of all descriptions, *Record, Sheriffs' Books, &c. &c.* kept constantly on hand. Books ruled to any pattern, and Binding carried on in all its various branches.

IT is earnestly requested that should there yet remain any unsettled claims against the late Co-Partnership of *CURRIE & PUMFREY*, they may be brought in for payment. Those indebted thereto, are also requested to come forward and discharge the balances due by them, as no further indulgence can be given.

The debtors to the estate of *Archibald Currie*, dec. and the creditors, if any there now are, are solicited to make immediate application to the subscriber, in order to a final adjustment of their accounts, as he is anxious to close the business of his administration.

JOHN PUMFREY,

Surviving Partner of *C. & P.* and Administrator of *Archibald Currie*, dec'd.

Richmond, June 15th, 1802.

N. B. Subscriptions received for publishing the DEBATES of the Virginia Convention. A few copies of HENING'S JUSTICE for sale.

Proposals,

BY A. DAVIS & J. DIXON,

For re-printing, by Subscription,

THAT SCARCE & VALUABLE WORK, THE

DEBATES

AND

OTHER PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

CONVENTION OF VIRGINIA.

To which will now be annexed,

A COPIOUS INDEX.

CONDITIONS.

I. This work shall be printed with a neat type, on good paper, in one large octavo volume, and contain upwards of 600 pages.

II. It will be bound in boards, and delivered to subscribers at the moderate price of Three Dollars and a Half.

III. To those who wish to have their copies elegantly bound gilt and lettered, the price will be Four Dollars.

IV. As this is a work of great magnitude, and as much expense will be necessarily incurred, Two Dollars from each subscriber will be required in advance.

V. The price will be considerably enhanced to non subscribers.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE above publication was procrastinated on account of the copy-right being vested in Mr. Davis, who has now agreed to print the book in conjunction with the subscriber. The public are therefore respectfully informed, that the work will be put to press, so soon as a sufficiency of subscribers are obtained to indemnify the expense of paper. Upon an accurate calculation, the price mentioned in the former proposals was found too small; the subscriber has thought proper to enhance it, and he hopes that those who first intended to patronize the undertaking, will not on that account withhold their support, for so trivial an alteration.

JOHN DIXON.

*** Subscriptions received in Richmond at the Book Stores of Messrs. *Pleasants* and *Prichard*, at *A. Davis's* Printing-Office, and by Mr. *Pumfrey*, book-binder.

E. W. Rootes,

HAS FOR SALE,

Bar Iron, by the Ton,
4d. 4d, 5d, and 6d Nails.
Coffee, by the Barrel or Bag;
N. E. Rum, by the Hogshead or barrel;
Apple Brandy;
Pork, by the Barrel;
Shad, ditto;
Port Wine, by the Cask;
Sherry, ditto;
Cotton Cards, in assorted Boxes;
Wool ditto, ditto;
Isle of Wight BACON;
A large and general assortment of SHOES,

AND

Patent Balances.

Richmond, April 28th, 1802.

ON Thursday the 22d of July, in the present year 1802, on the premises, we shall sell to the highest bidder, for the best price which can be had in ready money,

One Tract of Land,

Lying in the county of Chesterfield,

Containing, by estimation, sixty-eight acres and an half, be the same more or less. The said land is a part of a larger tract, which was conveyed to us on the 26th day of March 1801, by James Perry, in trust for paying to Guleelmus Wood, the sum of five hundred and three dollars and one third of a dollar, with interest thereon from the date last mentioned, together with the charges of sale, the expence of recording the said deed of trust, and all other necessary charges. The land to be sold is that portion of the land which was allotted to the said James Perry, as one of the heirs of his father.

A. WHITWORTH,
W. LAPRADE.

June 15, 1802.

FOR SALE,

Mount Comfort Farm,

IN view of the city, and about one mile from the Capitol; it contains 56 acres of land, 8 or 10 whereof are excellent meadow; the whole well enclosed last fall, and separated into convenient lots. The houses are, a large two story brick dwelling with four rooms on a floor, with convenient passages and closets, and a large cellar with two rooms—kitchen—wash-house—dairy—stables—granary—coach-house, and all other houses which are necessary for family and for farming use. The advantages resulting from a small well conducted farm, so contiguous to the city, are so numerous and so well known, that I shall not undertake to describe them. It is evidently one of the most pleasant and healthy situations within the vicinity of Richmond. Persons wishing to purchase, are invited to view the premises; and for terms apply at my office in this city.

THOMAS WILSON.

Richmond, 15th June, 1802. (12aw)

District of Virginia, Richmond,

Supervisor's Office, June 2d, 1802.

IN pursuance of a direction of the act of Congress of the 16th of March last, entituled, an act to amend the act entituled, "an act to lay and collect a Direct Tax within the United States," public notification is hereby made, that transcripts from the tax lists of the several Collectors of direct tax in the district or state of Virginia, containing all lands which, according to the provisions of the act, to lay and collect a direct tax, are liable to be sold for non-payment of the said tax, specifying the persons in whose names the assessments were originally made, and the sums respectively due thereon, are lodged in this office, and are open to the free inspection of all concerned. Also that the tax due on the said lands may be paid to the Collector within whose division (the same being composed of a county of town as below) the aforesaid lands are contained, or to the Supervisor at this place, at any time within the space of six months from the date hereof.

And in further pursuance of the said amendatory act, notice is hereby given, that the Collectors of direct tax in the district or state of Virginia, will proceed at the hour of 12 o'clock on the respective days and at the places following, in their respective divisions, composed as aforesaid, (and to continue the same in like manner, from day to day, until completed) to sell at public sale, so much of all lands in the counties and towns respectively named (inclusive of new counties formed by divisions since the assessment) on which any part of the tax shall remain unpaid at the expiration of six months from the date hereof, as will be sufficient to satisfy the same, together with all costs and charges incurred in preparing for, advertising, and making the said sales, that is to say,

On Monday	the	27th day of	December	next, at the courthouse of Accomac county.
On Monday	the	20th day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Amherst county.
On Monday	the	6th day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Albemarle county.
On Thursday	the	23d day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Amelia county.
On Monday	the	27th day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Augusta county.
On Monday	the	6th day of	do	next, at the courthouse of the town of Alexandria.
On Monday	the	27th day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Bedford county.
On Monday	the	13th day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Buckingham county.
On Monday	the	27th day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Brunswick county.
On Monday	the	27th day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Berkeley county.
On Tuesday	the	28th day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Brooke county.
On Thursday	the	9th day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Botetourt county.
On Tuesday	the	14th day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Bath county.
On Tuesday	the	14th day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Caroline county.
On Thursday	the	16th day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Charles City county.
On Monday	the	20th day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Culpeper county.
On Monday	the	13th day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Campbell county.
On Monday	the	6th day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Charlotte county.
On Monday	the	27th day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Cumberland county.
On Monday	the	13th day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Chesterfield county.
On Monday	the	20th day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Dinwiddie county.
On Thursday	the	23d day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Elizabeth City county.
On Monday	the	20th day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Essex county.
On Monday	the	27th day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Fauquier county.
On Monday	the	27th day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Fluvanna county.
On Monday	the	6th day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Franklin county.
On Monday	the	6th day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Frederick county.
On Monday	the	20th day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Fairfax county.
On Monday	the	6th day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Gloucester county.
On Monday	the	20th day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Goochland county.
On Thursday	the	23d day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Greensville county.
On Tuesday	the	28th day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Greenbrier county.
On Tuesday	the	28th day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Grayson county.
On Wednesday	the	15th day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Hanover county.
On Monday	the	6th day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Henrico county.
On Monday	the	27th day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Henry county.
On Monday	the	27th day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Halifax county.
On Monday	the	20th day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Harrison county.
On Monday	the	20th day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Hampshire county.
On Wednesday	the	15th day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Hardy county.
On Monday	the	13th day of	do	next, at the courthouse of James City county.
On Monday	the	6th day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Isle O'Wight county.
On Monday	the	13th day of	do	next, at the courthouse of King and Queen county.
On Thursday	the	6th day of	January	next, at the courthouse of King George county.
On Monday	the	27th day of	December	next, at the courthouse of King William county.
On Tuesday	the	14th day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Kanawa county.
On Monday	the	20th day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Lancaster county.
On Monday	the	27th day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Loudon county.
On Monday	the	13th day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Louisa county.
On Thursday	the	9th day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Lunenburg county.
On Tuesday	the	14th day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Lee county.
On Monday	the	13th day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Mathews county.
On Monday	the	27th day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Middlesex county.
On Thursday	the	23d day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Madison county.
On Monday	the	13th day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Mecklenburg county.
On Monday	the	13th day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Monongalia county.
On Tuesday	the	7th day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Montgomery county.
On Thursday	the	9th day of	do	next, at the courthouse of New Kent county.
On Monday	the	13th day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Northumberland county.
On Thursday	the	6th day of	January	next, at the courthouse of Nottoway county.
On Monday	the	13th day of	December	next, at the courthouse of Northampton county.
On Monday	the	13th day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Nansemond county.
On Monday	the	20th day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Norfolk county.
On Monday	the	27th day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Norfolk Borough.
On Monday	the	6th day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Ohio county.
On Monday	the	27th day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Orange county.
On Monday	the	6th day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Prince William county.
On Thursday	the	30th day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Patrick county.
On Monday	the	20th day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Pittsylvania county.
On Wednesday	the	15th day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Powhatan county.
On Monday	the	20th day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Prince Edward county.
On Monday	the	6th day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Princess Anne county.
On Tuesday	the	14th day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Prince George county.
On Tuesday	the	7th day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Pendleton county.
On Monday	the	6th day of	do	next, at the courthouse of the town of Petersburg.
On Monday	the	6th day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Richmond county.
On Tuesday	the	21st day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Rockingham county.
On Monday	the	27th day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Randolph county.
On Tuesday	the	7th day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Rockbridge county.
On Tuesday	the	28th day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Russell county.
On Tuesday	the	14th day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Shenandoah county.
On Monday	the	20th day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Southampton county.
On Tuesday	the	28th day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Surry county.
On Thursday	the	6th day of	January	next, at the courthouse of Sussex county.
On Thursday	the	16th day of	December	next, at the courthouse of Spotsylvania county.
On Monday	the	13th day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Stafford county.
On Thursday	the	9th day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Warwick county.
On Monday	the	27th day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Westmoreland county.
On Tuesday	the	14th day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Wythe county.
On Tuesday	the	21st day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Washington county.
On Monday	the	20th day of	do	next, at the courthouse of York county.

And as this publication is the only one required to be made on this subject, the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th sections of the amendatory act referred to, are subjoined hereto, for the more perfect information of all concerned; and to place them, particularly those whose lands may have been assessed in wrong names, the more certainly on their guard.

EDWARD CARRINGTON,
Supervisor of the District of Virginia.

AN ACT

To amend an act, entitled "An act to lay and collect a Direct Tax within the United States."

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the collectors in each district shall prepare and transmit to their respective supervisors, correct lists of all lands within their respective collection districts, which by the act passed the 14th day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight, entitled "An act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States," they now are, or hereafter shall be authorised to advertise for sale, specifying therein the persons in whose names the assessments were originally made, and the sums due thereon, respectively; of which lists it shall be the duty of the supervisor, in all cases, to cause correct transcripts to be made out, and cause to to be inserted, for five weeks successively, in one or more newspapers published within his district, one of which shall be the gazette in which are published, by authority, the laws of the state within whose limits the said district may be comprised, if there be any such gazette, a notification that such transcripts are lodged at his office, and are open to the free inspection of all parties concerned, and also notifying, that the tax due upon the said lands may be paid to the collector within whose division the aforesaid lands are contained, or to the supervisor of the district, at any time within the space of six months from the date of such notification, and the time when, and places where, sales will be made of all lands, upon which any part of the direct tax shall remain due after the expiration of the time aforesaid.

Sect. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in case of failure, on the part of the owner or owners of the aforesaid lands to pay within the aforesaid time, the full amount of tax due thereon, the collectors under the direction, and with the approbation of their respective supervisors, shall immediately proceed to sell, at public sale, at the times and places mentioned in the advertisement of the supervisor, so much of the lands aforesaid as may be sufficient to satisfy the same, together with all the costs and charges of preparing lists, advertising and notifying as aforesaid, and of sale.

Sec. 3. AND *be it further enacted*, That the aforesaid tax, including all costs and charges as aforesaid, shall be and remain a lien upon all lands and other real estate, on which the same has been assessed, until the tax due upon the same, including all costs and charges, shall have been collected, or until a sale shall have been effected, according to the provision of this act, or of the act to which this is a supplement.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases wherein any tract of land, may have been assessed, in one assessment, which at the time when such assessment was made, was actually divided into two or more distinct parcels, each parcel having one or more distinct proprietor or proprietors, it shall be the duty of the collector, to receive in manner aforesaid, from any proprietor or proprietors, thus situated, his or their proportion of the tax due upon such tract; and thereupon, the land of the proprietor or proprietors upon which the tax shall have been thus paid, shall be forever discharged from any part of the tax due under the original assessment.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That in any case in which it may have happened that lands actually belonging to one person, may have been or hereafter shall be assessed in the name of another, and no sale of the same shall yet have been made, the same proceedings shall be had for the sale of the aforesaid lands, in order to raise the tax assessed in relation to the same, as is provided by the eleventh section of the act to which this is a supplement, in the case of lands assessed, the owner whereof is unknown; and such sale shall transfer and pass to the purchaser, a good and effectual title.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the right of redemption reserved to the owners of lands and tenements sold under this act or the act to which this is a supplement, shall, in no wise, be affected or impaired: Provided always, that the owners of lands which shall thus be sold after the passing of this act, in order to avail themselves of that right, shall make payment, or tender of payment, within two years from the time of sale, for the use of the purchaser, his heirs or assigns, of the amount of the said tax, costs and charges, with interest for the same, at the rate of twenty five per cent. per annum.

Wm. & J. H. Fousbee,

HAVING every reason to believe that they are possessed of the *genuine* matter of COW-POX, inform that they are now prepared to inoculate for that disease.

Should any gentlemen wish to prove their security by Vaccination, from the contagion of Small Pox by subsequent inoculation for the latter, they can be accommodated with a house for the purpose.

If however any should prefer to be inoculated for the *SMALL POX*, they may aplpy.

June, 4th, 1802.

John Henry,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

White and yellow Nankeens,
Complete table sets of blue and white China, of 156 pieces;
China Bowls of different sizes in tubs;
Imperial Tea;
Canton and Garden Fans; and
SEWING SILK:

Imported in the ship Mount-Vernon, lately arrived at Philadelphia, from Canton, which with a a few puncheons of

High proof W. I. Rum,

he will sell on moderate terms.

Richmond, 27th April, 1802. tf.

Gilliat & Kirby,

Have received by the late arrivals their

Spring Goods,

Which they are now selling at their usual low prices. for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Richmond, May 12, 1802. tf

EAGLE TAVERN,

—RICHMOND—

ESME SMOCK,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has taken the above house, which he purposes keeping in such manner as, he presumes to hope, will give general satisfaction. He will take particular care to be constantly supplied with the best WINES and LIQUORS, &c. &c. and as he is determined to spare no pains in making the Eagle Tavern equal to any in the United States, he therefore solicits such encouragement as his exertions merit.

His Stables are well furnished with FORAGE, and a careful Ostler.

May 27, 1802.

LAND FOR SALE.

FIFTEEN Hundred acres, adjoining the land of John Wickham, esq. in the county of Henrico, distant about ten or eleven miles from Richmond, 340 of which are of the best James River low grounds. Any person purchasing will have the privilege of sowing wheat in the fall, and possession given next Christmas. One fourth of the purchase money to be paid down, one fourth in 6 months, one fourth in 12 months, and the remaining one fourth in 18 months. Terms may be known by application to Doctor JOHN CRINGAN, in the city of Richmond.

June 1st, 1802.